

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the person submitting the sheet, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

FAMILY
GROUP
RECORD

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____
Chr. _____ Place _____
Marr. _____ Place _____
Died _____ Place _____
Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

(criminologist)

HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____

Husband

Wife

Ward
Examiners: 1. _____
2. _____

Stake or
Mission _____

JAMES CLARK SELLERS



WIFE

and Temple)
HUSBAND

and Temple)
PARENTS

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____
Chr. _____ Place _____
Died _____ Place _____
Bur. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____

WIFE'S MOTHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER
HUSBANDS _____

SEX M F	CHILDREN		WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED		
	List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth Given Names	SURNAME	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY		DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. "How Beautiful Upon the Mts," pp 246 -

OTHER MARRIAGES

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

→ over

James Clark Sellers, another of Utah's distinguished sons, was born in a log cabin in Center Creek.

The fifth of six stalwart sons born to pioneers Archibald and Elizabeth Buys Sellers, Jimmy Clark began his formal education in Center Creek's one-room schoolhouse which also served as a place of worship on Sunday. As a small boy he herded cows and performed other chores on his parents' farm.

In 1901 the family moved to Heber. The following year Father Sellers died.

After completing the grammar grades, Jim entered high school in a little rock building which the students christened "Sleepy Hollow." During the summertime he worked in the sugar beet and hay fields, and helped care for the family vegetable garden.

At that time there was no school in Heber beyond the first year of high school. So that they might have the advantage of additional schooling, Mother Sellers moved to Salt Lake City, taking James and his younger brother, Hugh, with her. In Salt Lake James attended Business College in what was then called the LDS University. As there were other boys in the same class named James, the teachers dropped his first name and called him Clark, which given name he has used ever since. *246*

Before Clark finished the business course in day school, it became necessary for him to help sustain the home financially. He found a job as delivery boy and salesman for the Ben Davis Shoe Store on South Main Street in Salt Lake City. Meantime he continued his business college studies at LDS University night school. As a result of this schooling he obtained a position as secretary and shipping clerk for Anchor Packing Company located at the corner of West Temple and Second South Streets.

Next, in the hope of earning additional sorely-needed money, Clark became a traveling grocery salesman. But neither the increased income nor the nature of the business, satisfied his compelling, ever-present urge to devote his efforts to something that would enable him to create a niche for himself in some important field of personal service.

By 1914 through careful management and rigid self-denial, Clark succeeded in saving enough money to purchase an interest in the Revelare Secret Service operated by Luke S. May, one of America's most eminent criminologists. Thus this determined young man was launched on the career that was to bring him world-wide recognition.

Under Mr. May, Clark studied the identification of handwriting, typewriting, paper

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HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

and inks, as well as the classification and identification of fingerprints, and the identification of bullets fired through a specific gun.

Although scientific identification was then only in its infancy, Sellers was quick to realize the tremendous opportunity it provided him for reaching his goal. He became completely absorbed in this new-found field, studying long and industriously. Hours meant nothing to him so long as he was making progress in what he was now convinced was his life's work.

After a time Mr. May established a branch office in Pocatello, Idaho, and Clark eventually became its manager.

Meantime World War I was raging in Europe, and eventually the United States was drawn into it. Clark, like so many other young men, was at once ready and eager to serve his country in any needed capacity. When he enlisted in 1917 he hoped he would be placed in the Intelligence Unit, but that did not materialize. However, his knowledge in the field of ballistics resulted in his being made an aerial machine gun instructor.

When the war ended Sellers returned to the work of his choice. In order to increase his opportunities he soon decided that the great city of Seattle offered a challenging avenue for expansion and in 1919 he opened a branch office in Seattle where he continued his work and studies. However, new and larger fields beckoned, and in 1924 he withdrew from his cordial relationship with Mr. May of almost ten years with establishing his own office as an identification expert in Los Angeles.

Sellers was convinced that in order for him to become more highly specialized it was necessary to limit his field of endeavor, hence for more than 30 years now he has concentrated exclusively on the subject of questioned documents in civil and criminal cases.

As stated in the noted publication *Who's Who In America* (James) Clark Sellers, Examiner of Questioned Documents, is widely recognized for methods he originated or developed for the proof of facts in courts concerning the authenticity of handwriting, typewriting, paper and inks.

His Los Angeles office and laboratory is equipped with the latest scientific equipment for a most exhaustive examination of disputed documents.

He has been retained to examine important document problems for the FBI, Internal Revenue, Postal Department, district attorneys, banks, business concerns and lawyers from more than thirty-five states in the U.S. as well as from certain foreign countries.

Clark has been a key witness in many of this country's greatest trials during the past forty years. He identified Bruno Richard Hauptmann in New Jersey through his handwriting as the person who wrote the letters demanding ransom for the return of the Lindbergh baby. Likewise he identified "the Fox," William Edward Hickman, in California, as the writer of the letter demanding ransom for the return of kidnapped little Marion Parker. He identified L. Ewing Scott, also in California, as having forged his wife's name to various documents by which he got her riches into his hands after she had mysteriously disappeared, never to be found or heard from again. Winnie Ruth Judd, after she murdered two women in Arizona, wrote a letter to her ex-husband confessing the crimes. She did not sign the letter but tore it up and threw it in a store toilet. Miraculously the letter was recovered and Sellers identified her as the writer. Each of these persons was convicted and in each case the handwriting was crucial evidence.

In Texas the ownership of a rich oil field hung in the balance until Sellers proved that various documents produced by false claimants were forgeries. In one instance he proved that the wording on a tombstone had been fabricated in an attempt to establish that the original owner of the land was a forebear of the claimant. In Providence, Rhode Island, he exposed a promissory note for one million dollars as being spurious.

At the beginning of World War II Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, one of the nation's great industrialists, held numerous government key war contracts. Communist leaders of the employees' Union attempted to prevent the completion of these vital contracts by staging a strike. Sellers proved that the vote calling the strike had been "rigged" by stuffing the ballot box with forged ballots. He established this fact conclusively even though the ballots bore only a pencil cross mark. The result was that the men returned to work, the war contracts were completed, and the head of the Union went to prison.

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